The Bald-Headed Contingent Is Rapidly Increasing Out of All Proportion; and, According to the Scientists, the Electric Light Is the Deadly Cause.

to your hair unless you wish to become

bald-headed before your time. This is the latest edict published by French scientists and substantiated by physicians here in San Francisco. Ac-cording to these learned savants the sur-est road to baldness lies in the path of

the electric light.

A mechanical Delilah is the electric light, shearing the Samsons who come

under its glare.

Dr. Winslow Anderson, of St. Winiford's Hospital, says that a number of his patients who have complained of their hair falling out are young men doing clerical tasks, working with an electric light shining over their heads. In nearly all of these cases it has been found that the hair ceases to fall out when the class. the hair ceases to fall out when the elec-

tric light has been readjusted.

A number of other prominent physicians have noticed the anti-hirsute qualities of the electric light, and, like Dr. Ander-

the electric light, and, like Dr. Anderson, have warned their patients against working directly under its rays.

BALDNESS INCREASING.

In a recent number of a leading French medical journal the subject of baldness is discussed at length. According to one writer the bald-headed contingent of the human race is increasing out of all proportion. Old are, is the only natural numan race is increasing out of all pro-portion. Old age is the only natural cause for the hair falling out. But among the modern bald heads are to be found many young men, whose smooth faces balls that smooth to the belie their smooth pates.

belie their smooth pates.

The writer, continuing, gives a long list of the causes of premature baidness. Among others he mentions: Severe sickness, sudden shocks, lack of sleep, dissipation and the hurry of the present civsipation and the harry of the present illization. Then he dilates upon the cvil effects of the electric light, characteriz-ing it as the worst of harmful agents that militate against a good old-fashioned

theory on practically the same

"The electric light," explained Dr. Winslow Anderson, "does not give out any more, nor as much, heat as some other lights. But as the electric light is arranged in modern offices, it comes in close conteat with the head. The bulb is ! generally attached to a pliable, portable tube, and men doing desk work usually place the light in injurious proximity to the tops of their heads. The heat radiating from the incandescent lights directlly above the hair dries up the oils in the sebaceous glands. This is fatal to the life and growth of the hair. Then hair and hair fellicles become diseased, just as much as any other part of the sys-tem that is abused.

REMOVE THE LIGHT.

"In treating hair that has been thus affected the injurious cause must first be removed. In other words, place the elec-tric light at a safe distance away. Then the hair, by the use of certain ointments and massage, may perhaps be coaxed back

into a healthy condition.
"Men are more liable to baldness than women, although most of the latter have a thin, insufficient whisp of hair that shows bald spots. To these women the heat of the electric light is as much a menace as to a man. "I have known of several cases of wo-

men with fine, luxuriant growths of hair affected by working under the elec-

'Another patient of mine who had been a stenographer, married and went to Europe. She had never called my attention to her hair, and I had never particularly noticed it. After her return, however, she one day took off her hat and asked me what I thought of her new crop of hair. what I thought of her new crop of hair. It seemed that she, too, had been affected by the electric light hair destroyer. A Parislan skin specialist so diagnosed the trouble as soon as she told him her former office environment.

"His remedy was a drastic one. He shaved her head as a Chinese barber might shave his countryman's head, and then ordered her to sit in the sun as

then ordered her to sit in the sun as many hours of the day as possible. He objected to her wearing a wig, because it prevented the air and sunlight reaching her shaved scalp. This meant that for many weeks she was not only an enforc-"I am not prepared to say whether this sunbake is the best cure for the baldness, but certainly it was a success in her case. OTHER CAUSES.

"William A. Barrett, a New York bus-iness man, who is at present in San Francisco, is another victim of the electric light. Mr. Barrett told me the other day that up to a few years ago he had a head of hair that yould have made him eligible to a Varsity eleven. Then he had clectric lights put into his office. Like most other business men, he sat with the eligible to a 'Varsity eleven. Then he had

Don't work with an electric light close light only a few inches above his head He began to be troubled with headaches and ran the whole gamut of cures with-

Dr. Anderson says that there are many tric light, but as most of them are known to the world at large, one can avoid them or rush into them at his own pleasure. The electric light cause is the most insidious because it is the most prevalent

and the least considered, so few people realizing the danger that lurks therein. "Very often," says Dr. Anderson, "you find bald-headed men for whom there is find bald-headed men for whom there is apparently no good reason for their dearth of hair. Thin hair is likely to run through an entire family as are blue eyes. When baldness is inevitable there is nothing to be done. Most men dread the time when they must uncover shiny pates. If you wish to put off the evil day don't run your head into dangermove it from under the electric light."

move it from under the electric light."

HARMFUL TO HAIR.

The steady young business man who eschews dissipation and works under the electric light is evidently in danger of joining the bald-headed ranks before he is thirty. Thanks to modern conveniences, he can flood his desk and papers with a good strong light. But in the same good strong light lurks something as harmful as the microbe. Go into a dozen business offices and note how the lighting is arranged. In ten out of twelve lighting is arranged. In ten out of twelve you will find that each desk is provided with a long, pliable tube, at the end of which is the electric light. This can be placed at will. Notice, however, that nine out of ten men have the light plac-ed on top of their desks and are work-ing with their heads bent directly under

ing with their neads bein directly and its hair destroying heat.

A well-known local hair specialist whose patients comprise people who sit in bald-headed rows waiting for treatment declares against the deleterious efcrop of hair.

ment declares against the deleterious effects of the electric light when it is plac-

ects of the electric name and all art the head.
"There are people," says the specialist, "with heads of hair that nothing can define the many and the predisposition to be stroy. But with a predisposition to be hald-headed it is death to the hair to put it directly under an electric light.

ALL BALD.

ALL BALD.

"If have been warning my patients against it for some time. I first gave it a thought when my attention was called to it by an article in a foreign journal. Among my patients are twenty-five young men who work in the Southern Pacific offices. The oldest of them is not thirty-five and the youngest is twenty. Yet they are every one of them in some stage of baldness.

To say that the electric light is whole ly responsible for this would be alto-gether too sweeping a statement. But it is safe to assert that it has been an imis safe to assert that it has been an important factor in thinning their locks.

"Any artificial heat is injurious to the hair; the sun is the best possible thing for it. Just as the ground will sprout vegetation under its rays, so will the alp put forth a growth of hair under life-giving influence. Constant sun baths are the best anti-

dotes for modern hair destroyers. dotes for modern hair destroyers.

"There are a number of reasons why men are more generally afflicted with baldness than women. The chief reason is that they cut and shampeo their hair to death. It is so easy for a man to shampoo his close-cut crop that he does it almost daily. This constant cutting and washing dries up the natural oils and the roots decay.

DOES IT QUICKLY. "The electric light does just the same thing, and it does its deadly work very quickly. The electric light is all right if kept at a proper distance from the head. sooner men realize this the more

"There is a prominent young busine man who was recently in danger of be-coming bald. Not long ago his business took on a sporadle boom, and he found it necessary to go to his office several on insane impulse to scretch the roots, but that gave only temporary relicf. The only ease he found was to rub his scalp with oil. The way his hair persisted in with oil. The way his hair pressect in falling out finally frightened him, and he consulted a hair specialist. After answer-ing half a dozen questions he was made to see the cause of the cyll—the electric light. He is a member of the Olympic Club, takes a pride in keeping himself in good physical trim, and the ointments

THE LARGEST ANIMAL THAT EVER WALKED LPIN THE EARTH

Skeleton of a Dinosaur Discovered Whose Height Was Twenty Feet, Length Seventy-Five, and Whose Weight, When Living, Was Between Twenty and Twenty-Five Tons.

Chicago possesses the bones of the largest land animal that ever lived, so far as man knows. Professor E. S. Riggs, of Field Columbian Museum, unearthed the remains of a mighty discount of the remains of a mighty discount. the remains of a mighty dinosaur in Western Colorado and has just landed them in the laboratory at Jackson Park. He estimates the length of the living animal at approximately seventy-five feet and its height at twenty feet. It is sup-posed to have weighed between twenty and twenty-five tons and to have lived and twenty-five tons and to have need at least 1,000,000 years ago. Its foot probably had a spread of a square yard or more. Professor Riggs has been a successful hunter of fossil remains for seven years, and his latest discovery will give him lasting fame in the scientific world. He was assisted by H. W. Menke, another attacks of the Field Museum. another attache of the Field Museum.

The dinosauria flourished during the ages known in geology as jurassic and cretaceous. On top of these are piled the tertiary and quaternary ages and their deposits. Some scientific men put these animals back into antiquity 3,000,000 years, but Professor Riggs is too modest or too cautious to venture a personal opin-ion for publication. To a layman he says: "If you are told the dinosaur is a creature of at least 1,000,000 years ago it does ot add anything to your conception to

TEEMED WITH ANIMAL LIFE.

But the professor doesn't hesitate to make positive statements as to many of the conditions surrounding the dinosaur. It is reasonably certain, for example, that he lived before the convulsive forces of nature heaved the Rocky Mountains from nature heaved the Rocky Mountains from the bosom of mother earth. It is known that that region, much of it now a thirs-ty, sub-arid land, once had great rivers, broad lakes and wide marshes. These

fossil remains have come down to this day as mute testimony to their former Alligators and turtles like those of to-day were the companions of the her-bivorous dinosaurs along the reedy edges of the marshes. Over the forests and plains roamed many gigantic quadrupeds, some of them ferocious flesh eaters, and

most of them rerocious flesh eaters, and most of them now extinct.

PREHISTORIC SEA.

Still later, if the scientists have not made mistakes in reading the signs of the ages, much of the Rocky Mountain region was submerged by a prehistoric sea, for after the reptilian era of the mergaging con come sealers formations. mezozoic eon come geologic formations filled with the fossils of marine life. Col-orado and the surrounding territory were under the sea for centuries, but at last the continent began to slowly heave up its backbone. The process was so grad-ual that if men were living on the shores of the sea they would have noticed no more change than an inhabitant of New Jersey can now detect on the Atlantic coast. The mountains grew steadily, the waters fled, and the land became barren and parched. But water has laid science under a burden of gratitude, for the swift-running rivers carried mineral substances which impregnated the bones of animals caught in their swirl and preserved them for millions of years for the edification of modern man. CLASSED AS REPTILES.

The dinosauria lived in great numbers in a section now mountainous and arid, for their remains have been found in many sections. The late Professor O. C.

the great size attained by some of them, dinosauria are classed as reptiles. The 75-foot mammoth found by Professor Riggs has a skeleton which suggests an enormous crocodile. Other dinosauria had some resemblance to the kangaroo, walking or leaping on their hind feet, and Professor Riggs also secured a large part of the skeleton of an animal of this type. Some of the dinosauria had skeletons so closely resembling those of birds that only an expert can distinguish them. Nor were all these animals of great size, for there were species no larger than rabbits, and during the latter part of their era they became much specialized. HUNTER OF BIG GAME. Professor Riggs had spent several sca-

processor logs and brought back many sons in Wyoming and brought back many interesting fossils. He learned by corre-spondence of the finding of fraagmentary bones in Western Colorado and decided bones in Western Coorado and decided to shift his search to that field this year. He smilingly evades questions as to the exact locality, for he wishes to revisit it next season. Messrs. Riggs and Menke and an assistant spent three months in and an assistant spent three months in quarrying the remains of three dinosaurs. You may call Professor Riggs a hunter of big game, if you wish, but his game once located, he has to dig it out with pick and shovel from beneath layers of sandstone and other imprisoning strata. He might also be called a miner, for he has to ream over the fossiliferous country prospecting for signs. Having found a few scattered bones upon the surface of the ground, like the miner who has discovered a little placer gold, he must follow the signs to locate the mother deposit, which is generally buried under posit, which is generally buried under sand and rock.
AN IMMENSE RIB.

The Riggs party was ten miles from a town when its seent was sharpened by finding several fossilized bones, the drift from a coveted treasure. After some further search for the skeleton, a leg bone was discovered protruding from a ledge near the foot of a neighboring hill or butte. The hunters began at once to quarry, as Professor Riggs expresses it, in the hope of finding a prize. One of the first bones encountered was a mighty rib. They happened to strike it near the middle and dug both ways. Day after day went by without reaching either end, and the increasing enthusiasm and wonder of the eager searchers may be imagined. When the rib was finally uncovered from the rib was finally uncovered from the rib was finally uncovered from the eager searchers may be imagined. When the rib was measured with an alend to end it was finally uncovered from the result was one of the species that Marsh named "brontosaurus," or at least is c'osely alend to that type. Marsh found an alend to end it was finally uncovered from the remains the professor in the spiral column, and the tail benear about two feet. The discaller and the dorsal vertebrae is fifteen inches in densative for the dorsal vertebrae is fifteen inches in the dorsal vertebrae is fifteen inches in the dorsal vertebrae is fifteen inches in the dorsal vertebrae is fifteen inc The Riggs party was ten miles from a end to end it was measured with an almost breathless interest. When found to frame of this species of the saurians.

be nine feet five inches long and eight inches wide Professor Riggs realized he had made a great discovery. He and his associates felt well repaid of their long and wearisome toll amid sand-storms and in a temperature marking 110 degrees above zero. Passersby carried the news to town, and thereafter there were frequent "y sitors' dear," in which the townsquent "vistors' day," in which the towns-people came out in large parties to see "the snake," as they termed it.

LARGEST KNOWN. Professor Riggs kept on with the la-borious digging until he recovered all that was left of the skeleton. One of the most valuable pieces found was a thigh some six feet ten inches long. The next larg-est thigh bone known to scientific men is that of a dinosaur in the collection of the that of a dinosaur in the collection of the Peabody Museum at Yale. It is stated to be six feet two inches long, and Professor Marsh estimated that the living animal, which he called "atlantosaurus," was at least seventy feet long and weighed twenty tons or more It is by comparison with the figures of Marsh, who was an authority on the saurians of the mezozoic age for thirty years, that the mezozoic age for thirty years, that the Chicago professor ascertains he has the bones of the largest animals ever known

THE BACKBONE.

Professor Riggs and his assistants struck the backbone near the pelvis, and as these fossils were revealed in all their magnitude the joy of the hunters was unbounded. They found seven dorsal vertebrae, which the layman would call joints or sections of the backbone. There were also seven ribs, two bony joints of the tail, a large part of the pelvis and another leg bone. The seven dorsal vertebrae make up about twelve feet of the big dinosaur's spinal column, and the tail bones about two feet. The disc-like part of the dorsal vertebrae is fifteen inches

NATIONAL BOARD OF ARBITRATION NECESSARY TO AVOID STRIKES

Herman Justi, Commissioner of the Illinois Co-Operative Association, Tells How Troubles Between Employer and Employe Can Be Amicably Adjusted.

Sundry meritorious plans for prevent-ing labor strikes have been devised and ave been put into practice by employing labor strikes have been devised and dustry. have been put into practice by employers of labor in several branches of industry with varying degrees of success, but as a rule these plans, besides being almost purely local, have been so limited in their scope as to be practically obscured by the greater and more united

obscured by the Scenter and more enorts of organized labor, not to men-tion the magnitude of labor organizations. The recent action of the coal opera-tors of Illinois in establishing a commission to represent them in all differ-ences and disputes with the Illinois coal miners has attracted universal attention.

and which could only y treated by a national suggest that these com-all the different branches cluding also labor commis-our great railroads and companies as well, having experience become experts. nestions in connection with ire involved in the St. the strike, the builders' and a lockout in Chicago, or the put troubles in the anthracite contracto h a body of men, represuch a body of men, represents and such varied inter-collectively, possess a knowl-ry phase of the great labor of havine no special ends to inancial interests to advance. senting so m edge of question only enjoy public confidence measure, but it would be wise and honest labor leaders re, not only us embracing in its hailed b as supplying the influence necessary to hold in check the rabid element in their own ranks, for true labor leaders who have high and honorable aims for organized labor mall. emen worthy of their steel, but rized labor well know that the danger to their cause is not from without but rather from those noisy members of their er from those noisy members of their own household who have ir the past ar-rayed class against class, and would to-day, if they could, make the breach be-

ONLY A BOY, YET

Charles Ignatius Goessman Makes a

Remarkable Invention of Water-

proof Paper.

Charles Ignatius Groessman, the 2)-yearold chemist who invented waterproof pa-

per, tells how he produced such remark-able results. He says:

"As my father's assistant in the labora-

IS A GENIUS

nois prove a marked success the exam-ple presented will be followed no count not only in the other coal producing States of our country, but in all depart-ments of mining and manufacturing in which employers do now deal with or-ganized labor, or where they may decide to do so hereafter. to do so hereafter.

KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.

As a perfect knowledge of the science of pathology is necessary to the successful treatment of diseases in the physical body, so also is such similar knowledge body, so also is such similar knowledge necessary in treating with disorders of the social body, and as diseases in the former vary in degree and kind, which is also true of disorders in the latter, greater or more varied experience, learncoextensive with the State of Ellinois is involved, and in which industry hearly 40,000 men are employed, all of them owing allegiance to the United Mine Workiers of America—the largest labor organization in the world.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the public is watching with interest this latest novel experiment, or that it has manifested a desire for detailed information as to the motive that inspired it, the rules governing its operations, and more particularly the results thus tar obtained.

A CENTRAL BODY.

Assuming that the reader has a general plan for the state of disorders in the latter, greater or more varied experience, learning, and skill are alike necessary where the troubles are grave in their nature or are aggravated by reason that they are of long standing. That is to say, the cure for most disputes and differences between master and men depends principally upon the ability of some one in authority to discover the precise causes leading the tother, and when these are once known it requires as a rule only common sense and honesty to apply the ramedy. There are, as I have said, the more serious and also the chronic troubles which will require more heroic of the real particularly the results thus tar obtained.

A CENTRAL BODY. A CENTRAL BODY.

Assuming that the reader has a general knowledge of the Illinois coal operators plan for preventing strikes, the scope of the present article will be limited to a brief consideration of the plan in multiplied form as applied to the graver labor completions and which could only so widely separated from the conficting so widely separated from the condicting interests involved, only a fair decision need be expected. THE PLAN AND RESULTS.

Thus we will have, if the Illinois plan is generally adopted and a great central body be established:

1. An American Federation of Industries experience become experts,
mized into a great central
the would be referred grave
the would be referred grave
the would be referred grave
the American Federation of Labor.
2. A National Board of Arbitration composed of men specially and directly chosen by all the interests involved because of their training, education, occupation and tastes, and indebted for their appointment to no offics-holder nor to any political par

ty.

This accomplished, we shall need no law providing for compulsory arbitration, and we shall also overcome the great objection to boards of arbitration established jection to boards of arbitration established by the Senate-viz, that they are as a ru's believed to be (whether they are or not) favorable either to capital or labor, and if believed to be favorable to the former the latter will refuse to arbitrate, and vice versa. No such objection could be raised to a national board of arbitra-tion semanded of the American Federation tion composed of the American Federation of Labor and an American Federation of of Labor and an American Federation of Industries, for surely they would have one object in common—viz., the preven-tion of strikes and the perservation of tranquility throughout the industrial

rayed class against class, and would to-day, if they could, make the breach between capital and labor an impassable gulf.

It will be at once seen that this plan necessarily anticipates the creation of commissions and the appointment of commissioners by organized bodies of employ-

and cotton stock could be successfully parchmentized, and that the treatment of

mentize them.

chemical wood, jute, manila and hemp material was unheard of. "Jumping into the problem of making

these materials produce the same results as the rag and cotton stock, I began to work on the Subject, and soon gave dem-onstrations that I could take the filmsiest of raw materials and waterproof or parch-"My process is capable of handling all

kinds of fibre, including chemical wood, jute, hemp, cotton and linen stock, and the results obtained have met with the earnest approval of the largest paper manufacturers in the country. My system is so broad in its application and so di-versified in its results, many new and val-uable properties can be introduced into uable properties can be introduced into the sheet. The paper is toughened any-where from 30 to 500 per cent. more than the materials produced by the present process, the strength being held even af-ter prolonged immersion in hot water. "Water and grease proof papers of all weights, colors and transparency are ob-tainable, and experiments show that in the durchility and efficiency they have

"As my father's assistant in the laboratories at Amherst College, I had charge of the by-products of farm and factory in the industrial analytical department. In my visits to some of the paper mills I became interested in that industry and was surprised to learn of the crude methods used in sizing paper, the materials used being of neutral bodies, and, therefore, in my opinion, it was, I might say, almost by luck alone that any good results were obtained from the use of rosin, soap, glue, clay, china, borax and the like. their durability and efficiency they have no equal. In its susceptibility to glues and pastes lies its adaptability to paper bag and novelty work. From its tensile strength and durability, resistance of all solvents, hot or cold, including weak acid broad lakes and wide marshes. These Marsh, of Yale College, unearthed the waters were bordered by thick growths of bones of several hundred in Wyoming.

Colorado and South Dakota. In spite of like parchment, and I studied plication. In its absolute purity lies its production in the parchment, and I studied plication. In its absolute purity lies its production in the parchment of the parchment o

of its retaining its full strength when thoroughly wet, it opens a new field in the provision department. "Any and all kinds of paper when treated with this process may be easily han-dled in hot water or steam baths and freed from any traces of bleach, anti-chlor, alkaline or acid reactions.

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treatment is distinctly in favor of the manufacturer.

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LEAVE RICHMOND (DAILY), BYRD-STREET STATION.

STREET STATION.

9:00 A. M., NORFOLK LIMITED. Arrive at Norfolk 11:20 A. M. Stops only at Petersburg, Waverly and Suffolk. Second-class tickets not accepted on this train.

9:05 A. M., THE CHICAGO EXPRESS, for Lynchburg, Roanoke, Columbus and Chicago. Buffet Parler Car Petersburg to Roanoke, Pullman Sleeper Roanoke to Columbus; also, for Bristot, Knoxville and Chattanooga. Pullman Sleeper Roanoke to Knoxville.

3:15 P. M., OCEAN SHORE LIMITED.

3:15 P. M., OCEAN SHORE LIMITED. Arrive Noriolk 5:35 P. M. Stops only at Petersburg. Waverly, Suf-folk, Second-class tickets not good

folk. Second-class tickets not good on this train.

6:50 P. M., tor Suffolk, Norfolk and interaction to the stations. Arrives at Norfolk at 10:40 P. M.

9:10 P. M., tor Lynchburg and Roanoke. Connects at Lynchburg with Washington and Chattanooga Limited. Pulman Sleepers Lynchburg to Memphis and New Orleans. Cafe. Parlor and Observation Car Radford to Attaila, Ala. Pullman Sleeper between Richmond and Lynchburg. Berths ready for occupancy at S:30 P. M. Also, Pullman Sleeper Petersburg and Roanoke. Trains arrive Richmond from Lynchburg and the West daily at 7:35 A. M. and 8:56 P. M., from Norfolk and the East at 11:10 A. M., 11:42 A. M. and 6:50 P. M.

P. M.
Office: No. 838 Main Street.
JNO. E. WAGNER,
City Pass. and Ticket Agent.
C. H. BOSLEY.
District Passenger Agent.
W. B. BEVILL.
General Passenger Agent.

Atlantic Coast Line

9:00 A. M., NORFOLK LIMITED, Daily. Arrives Petersburg 5:30 A. M., Nor-folk 11:27 A. M. Stops only at Petersburg, Waverly and Suffolk, Va.

Va.

Va.

9:05 A. M., Daily. Arrives Petersburg
9:50 A. M., Weldon 11:50 A. M.,
Fayettevine 4:25 F. M., Charleston
10:55 P. M., Savannan 12:50 A. M.,
Jacksonville 7:30 A. M., Port Tampa 6:20 P. M. Connects at Wilson
with No. 4:, arriving Goldsboro 3:25
P. M., Wilmington 6:00 P. M. Puliman Sleeper New York to Jacksonville.

1:55 A. M. Laily. axcept. Sanday. Arriva

ville.

11:55 A. M. Dally, except Sunday. Arrive
Fetersburg 12:30 P. M. Stops Manchester, Drewry's Bluff, Centralia
and Chester on signal.

2:15 P. M., OCEAN SHORE LIMITED,

Petersburg 12:30 P. M. Stops Manchester. Drewry's Bloff, Centralia and Chester on signal.

3:15 P. M., OCEAN SHORE, Centralia and Chester on signal.

3:15 P. M., OCEAN SHORE LIMITED. Daily. Arrives Petersburg 3:45 P. M., Norloik 5:35 P. M. Stops only at Petersburg octo P. M., Weldon 7:42 P. M., and Rocky Mount 8:55 P. M. Makes all intermediate stops.

6:00 P. M., Daily, except Sunday. Arrives Petersburg octo P. M., Makes all stops.

6:50 P. M., Daily, Local. Arrives Petersburg 7:25 P. M. Connects with Norloik and Vestern for Norloik and Nestern for Norloik and intermediate points; Emporia brile (connects with A. and D. lor stations between Emporia and Lawrenceville), Weldon 5:38 P. M. Fayetteville 18:19 A. M., Charlesson 5:04 A. M., Savannah 7:04 A. M., Fayetteville 18:19 A. M., Charlesson 5:04 A. M., Savannah 7:04 A. M., Fayetteville 18:19 A. M., Portanna 9:45 P. M.

NEW LINE 7:0 MIDDLE GEORGIA POINTS - Arriving Augusta 7:55 A. M., Macon 11:15 A. M., Portanna 12:55 P. M. Pullman Sleepers New York to Wilmington, Charlesson, Jacksonville, Port Tampa, Augusta 7:55 A. M., Daily. Arriving Petersburg 9:56 P. M., Connect at Petersburg 9:56 P. M., Connect at Petersburg with Norloik and Western Railway, arriving Lynchburg. 2:30 A. M., Roczoke 5 A. M., Bristol 10:40 A. M., Pullman Sleeper Richmond to Lynchburg.

11:30 P. M., Daily. Arrives Petersburg 12:10 A. M., Daily. from Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Aderica, Maccon, Augusta and all points South.

12:30 A. M., Daily from Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Alexa, Maccon, Augusta and all points South.

11:30 P. M., Daily, from Norfolk, Suffolk and Petersburg.

11:42 A. M., Daily, from Norfolk, Suffolk and Petersburg.

11:42 A. M., Daily, from Norfolk, Suffolk and Petersburg.

11:43 A. M., Daily, from Mami, Port Tampa, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Goldsboro and all foints South.

11:55 P. M., Daily, from Metersburg.

11:50 P. M., Daily, from Petersburg.

12:10 P. M., Daily, from Petersburg.

13:50 P. M., Daily, from Petersburg.

14:41 P., Dail

8:56 P. M..
Lynchburg a...
Lynchburg a...
I. R. KENLEY.
General Manager.
H. M. EMERSON,
General Passenger Agent.
Division Passenger Agent.
838 East Main Street.

RAILEDADS & Ohio Ry.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 19, 1900.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. IS, 1800.

ERAM RICHARDED.

1.EAVE BROAD-STREET STATION.

9:00 A. M., Dairy for principal stations,
Newport News, Old Point, Nortolk
and Portsmouth. Parlor car. Connects at Nortolk with O. D. S. S.

for New York, except Sunday.

3:40 P. M., Dairy Local, for Newport
News, Old Point, Nortolk and Portsmouth Priliman to Old Point.

News, Old Point, Norfolk and Portsmouth. Fullman to Old Point.

10:00 A. M., except Sunday, Local train for Clifton Forge. Connects at Gordonsville for Orange, Warrenton, points on Manassas Branch and Washington, only. Connects at Charlottesville for Lynchburg, at Basic City for Hagerstown, and at Staunton for Lexington.

2:45 P. M., Dany Limited, to Cincinnatt, Louisville and St. Louis. Pullman Sleeping cars. Connects at Gordonsville for Orange and at Orange with Southern Railway train leaving Orange at 6:40 P. M. Daily for stations between Orange and Washington. Connects for Virginia Hot Springs. No. 7 Local Train follows. No. 1, except Sunday, from Gordonsville to Staunton.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation, except Sunday, to Doswell.

10:45 P. M., Daily, F. F. V., to Cincinnati and Louisville. Fullman Sleeping car. CONNECTS FOR VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

LEAVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION.

10:30 A. M., Daily, for Lynchburg, Lexington and Clitton Forge. Parlor car. Connects, except Sunday, with Buckingham and Alberene branches.

5:15 P. M., except Sunday, to Columbia. TRAINS ARRIVE BROAD. STREET

5:15 P. M., except Sunday, to Columbia. TRAINS ARRIVE BROAD-STREET STATION Well. well.

8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Dally, from Cincinnati and Louisville.

11:35 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. Dally, from Norfolk and Old Point.

8:15 P. M., except Sunday, from Clifton Force.

S:15 P. M., except Sunday, from Clifton Forge.

TRAINS ARRIVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION.

S:40 A. M., except Sunday, from Columbia.

6:20 P. M., Daily, from Lynchburg and Clifton Forge. Except Sunday, from New Castle, Lexington and Rosney.

For detail information, connections, etc., apply at Richmond Transfer office, No. 903 East Main Street; Chesapeake and Ohio Passenger Office, No. 809 East Main Street; Station Ticket Offices, or address JOHN D. POTTS, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

S. A. L.R'y.

LEAVES CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO
DEPOT-BROAD-STREET
STATION.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900. TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND.

TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND.

9:20 A. M. DAHLY, for Petersburg, Henderson, Durham and all intermediate local points. This train makes close connection at Ridgeway Junction with through train for Raleigh. Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

2:40 P. M. DAILY, for Petersburg, Raleigh. Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West and all Florida points. This train runs through solid to Jacksonville and carries through sleepers to Tampa.

4:35 P. M. DAILY, for Petersburg and Henderson, and will make all local intermediate stations.

10:40 P. M. DAILY, for Petersburg, Raleigh. Charlotte, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and all points South and Southwest. This train carries through Sleeper for Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa.

TRAINS ARRIVE RICHMOND.

5:03 A. M. DAILY, from Tampa, Jacksonville, Savannah, Columbia, Raleigh and all points South and Southwest.

5:35 P. M. DAILY, from Tampa, Jacksonville, Savannah, Columbia, Raleigh and all points South and Southwest.

5:36 A. M. DAILY, from Tampa, Jacksonville, Savannah, Columbia, Atlanta, Charlotte, Raleigh, Petersburg and all points South and Southwest.

10:45 A. M. DAILY, from Durham, Henderson, Petersburg and all local intermediate stations.

Petersburg and all local intermediate stations.

6:22 P. M. DAILY, from Durham, Henderson, Petersburg and all local intermediate stations.

For nurther information, tickets, Pullman and Sleeping-car reservations, rates, maps and schedules, apply to any agent of the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAIL-WAY or to C. W. Morris, Depot Ticket Agent. Broad-Street Station (Chesapeake and Ohjo Depot), the Richmond Transfer Company, 903 East Main Street, or the Jefferson Hotel.

District Passenger Agent, 836 East Main Street.

SOUTHERN R'Y.

SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE OCT. 21, 1900. TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, VA. TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND. VA.
11:00 P. M., No. 11, Southern Express,
daily for Atlanta, Augusta, Jacksonville and points South. Sleeper
for Danville, treensboro, Salisbury,
and Charlotte, open at Richmond
p:30 P. M. Stops for passengers at
local stations. Connects of Danville. District of the state of the st

change, with connections for all points in Texas, Mexico and California.

12:61 P. M., No. 7, solid train daily for Charlotte, N. C., connects at Moseley with Farmville and Powhatan Rallroad. At Keysville for Clarksville. Oxford, Henderson and Durham, and at Greensboro for Durham, Raleigh and Winston-Salein at Danville with No. 35, United States fast mail, solid train, daily for New Urleans and points South, which carries sleepers New York to Jacksonville, connecting for Nassau and Havana. Euffet drawing-room sleeper Richmond to Atlanta and Birmingham. Through sleeper Salsbury to Memphis.

6:00 P. M. No. If. local, daily except Sunday, for Keysville and Intermediate points.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND.
6:25 P. M. From Atlanta, Augusta and Salein and South.
South.
South.
South. South.
ELOCAL FREIGHT TRAINS.

6:00 A. M.) South.
8:40 A. M. From Keysville and local stations.
LOCAL FREIGHT TRAINS.
Nos 61 and 52, between Manchester and Neapolis.
YORK RIVER LIBE VIA WEST POINT.
THE FAVORITE ROUTE NORTH.
LEAVES RICHMOND.
4:30 P. M., No. 16, Baitimore Limited, daily except Sundays, for West Point and intermediate stations, making close connection at West Point with steamer for Baitimore.
2:30 P. M., No. 10, local express, daily except Sundays, for West Point and intermediate stations. Connects with stage at Lester Manor for Walkerton and Tappanannock; also, at West Point with steamer for Baltimore. Stops at all stations.
5:00 A. M., No. 74, local mixed Leaves daily except Sunday for West Point and and intermediate stations, connecting with stage at Lester Manor for Walkerton, and Tappanannock.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN RICHMOND.

for Walkeriot, and Tappahannock.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN RICHMOND.
9:15 A. M., daily from West Point, with
connection from Baltimore, except Mondays. A. M., except Sundays and Mon-

days. 6:03 P. M., daily, except Sunday, from West Point and intermediate sta-West Point and intermediate sta-tions.

Steamers leave West Point daily, except Sundays, 5:50 P. M., arriv-ing Saltimore 3:00 A. M.; returning, leave Baltimore at 5 P. M., daily except Sundays, arriving Richmond 9:15 A. M.

except Sundays, arriving Richmond
9:15 A. M.
Steamers call at Gloucester Point
and Almonds Wharf Tuesdays,
Thursdays and Saturdays, Aorktown and Clay Bank Mondays,
Wednesdays and Fridays.
C. W. WESTBURY,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
No. 920 East Main Street,
Richmond, Va.
J. M. CULP,
W. A. TURK,
Traffic Manager.
F. S. GANNON,
Third Vice-President and General Manager. Washington, D. C.

